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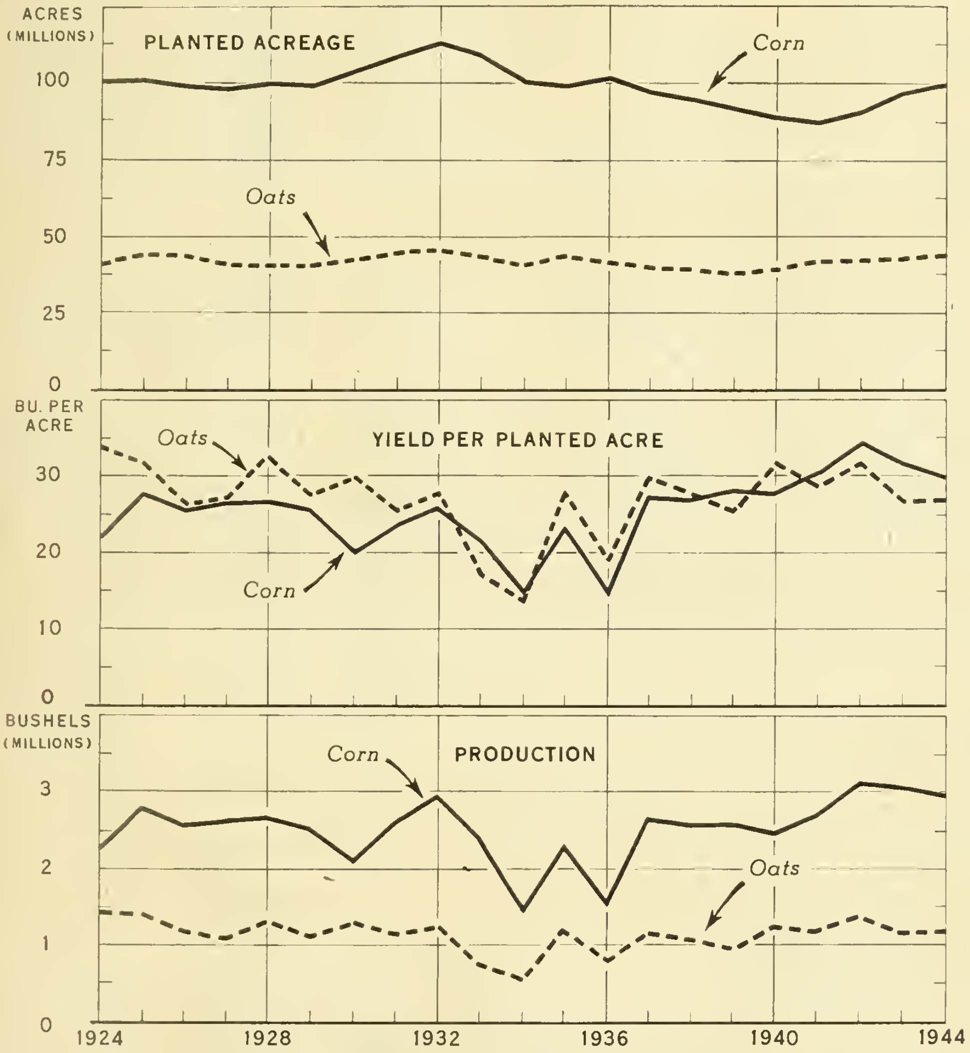
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS - 60 BAE JULY 1944

CORN AND OATS: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1924-44



DATA FOR 1944 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43755 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Acreage planted to corn changes proportionately more from year to year than oats acreage. Increases in planted acreage of corn and oats during recent years have been in response to increased demand and higher prices. Yield of corn per planted acre has increased significantly since 1940 as a result of an increased use of hybrid seed. July 1 prospects were for a near-record corn crop this year of nearly 3 billion bushels.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, July 1942, 1943, and May-July 1944

Item	Unit	July 1942	July 1943	1944 May	1944 June	1944 July 1/
Grains		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	86.0	106.5	115.5	115.5	115.5
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	47.6	71.0	80.5	80.5	78.5
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	44.3	66.1	79.5	79.4	77.1
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	65.1	105.0	135.0	134.9	134.8
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	107.9	140.1	163.2	155.6	152.0
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	60.6	101.2	119.4	112.1	115.6
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	33.90	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	35.60	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	38.10	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	36.25	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	38.20	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	39.90	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	35.40	36.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	35.40	43.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	41.80	43.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	41.80	40.40	51.90	51.90	51.90
41 pct. protein, Decatur	"	38.40	37.00	2/48.50	2/48.50	2/48.50
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	36.30	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	34.70	45.95	50.00	49.70	49.40
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	28.40	---	41.50	41.50	41.50
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago 3/	"	74.50	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 3/	"	71.50	72.50	73.50	73.50	73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	77.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	30.15	33.20	47.40	47.40	47.40
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein	"	44.20	54.20	60.20	60.40	
Laying mash	"	58.00	65.60	73.00	73.00	
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Index of Feed Prices						
Feed grains, U. S., 1910-14=100		123	166	184	183	4/183
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		129	134	166	166	166
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		163	165	166	166	166
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		135	141	166	166	166
Livestock-Feed Price Ratios, Index Numbers, 1923-42=100 5/						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago		141	108	95	93	6/ 95
Beef steer-corn ratio, Chicago		110	100	93	97	6/ 97
Butterfat-feed ratio, U. S. 7/ 8/		100	102	102	104	4/103
Milk-feed ratio, U. S. 7/ 8/		103	107	110	107	4/107
Egg-feed ratio, U. S. 7/		113	107	86	87	4/ 85

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended July 15, byproduct feed prices as of July 18. 2/ Bulk price plus allowance for bags. 3/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ For egg-feed ratio 1933-42 = 100. Index numbers above 100 indicate that ratios are favorable to livestock producers. 6/ For week ended June 15. 7/ Adjusted for seasonal variation. 8/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

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Summary

Crop prospects as of July 1 and stocks on hand or in prospect indicate that the 1944-45 supply of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums may total approximately 125 million tons, 17 million tons less than the record supply of 1942 and 7 million tons less than in 1943, but 1 million tons more than the 1938-42 average. With a reduction in the number of livestock occurring during 1944, the 1944-45 supply of these feed grains may be equal to 0.84 ton per grain-consuming animal unit on farms next January 1, about 9 percent more than in 1943-44 and only 5 percent less than in 1938-42, when large feed reserves were being accumulated.

The 1944-45 supply of corn, based on July 1 prospects, may total about 3,250 million bushels, nearly 200 million bushels less than in 1943-44 but slightly more than the 5-year average. The supply of oats is expected to be about 1 percent under that of a year earlier, but 1 percent more than the 1938-42 average. The supply of barley is 13 percent smaller than for 1943-44 and 5 percent below the 1938-42 average.

Total production of the principal protein feeds probably will be less in 1944-45 than in 1943-44. However, the supply per animal unit on farms may be larger for the country as a whole than in 1943-44 as a result of a proportionately greater reduction in livestock numbers.

Domestic disappearance of corn and oats in the April-June quarter of 1944 was considerably smaller than in the same period a year earlier. Apparent use of wheat for feed during April-June was only about two-thirds as large as in the same quarter of 1943.

Prices received by farmers for oats and barley declined about 1 cent per bushel, and grain sorghums 3 cents per 100 pounds, from mid-May to mid-June. The average price of corn remained unchanged. Prices of hay also declined from $16.10 to $15.00 per ton. Prices of practically all byproduct feeds remained firmly at ceiling levels. Nation-wide maximum prices were placed on alfalfa hay by OPA. Previous maximum prices for alfalfa applied only to 8 Western States and a part of Texas.

War Food Order 98, which placed governmental control over supplies of corn in 125 counties in the Midwest, was terminated on June 23. During operation of the order a total of almost 68 million bushels of corn was acquired for processors producing for war purposes.

In the 2-1/2 years ended June 30, 1944, CCC sold a total of 631 million bushels of wheat for livestock feed. More than half of that quantity was sold during the 1943-44 wheat crop year.

— July 24, 1944

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Disappearance of Corn and Oats During April-June Smaller Than a Year Earlier

Domestic disappearance of corn during the April-June quarter amounted to 543 million bushels, a 12 percent smaller disappearance than in the same quarter of 1943, but 11 percent greater than the average for the 5-year (1938-42) period. Disappearance of oats during April-June amounted to 247 million bushels, 17 percent less than in the same period a year earlier, and 1 percent less than the average for that quarter in the 5-year (1938-42) period. The smaller disappearance of corn and oats in the April-June quarter reflects the decrease taking place in hog numbers, fewer cattle on feed, less favorable livestock-feed price ratios to hog and poultry producers, and a decrease in industrial utilization of corn. The apparent use of wheat for feed during April-June was only about two-thirds as large as in the same quarter of 1943.

July 1 Stocks of Corn and Oats Smaller Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of corn on July 1, including corn on farms, at terminal markets, and Government-owned, totaled 583 million bushels, 236 million bushels less than on July 1, 1943, and the smallest stocks on that date since 1937. 1/ Stocks of oats on July 1 in the same positions amounted to 193 million bushels. 1/ Since July 1 is the beginning of a new crop year for oats, these stocks are the carry-over from the 1943-44 crop year (exclusive of stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses). The carry-over of oats was 50 million bushels smaller than a year earlier, and the smallest since 1940. The indicated 1944 oats crop of 1,183 million bushels plus the carry-over would give an estimated total supply of oats for 1944-45 of 1,376 million bushels. This would be about an average supply, but 10 million bushels less than in 1943-44.

Table 2.- Corn and oats: United States stocks on July 1, 1940-44

Year	Corn				Oats		
	Farm	Commercial 1/	Owned by Commodity Credit Corporation	Total 1/	Farm	Commercial 1/	Total 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1940	846,966	25,419	89,000	961,385	145,261	3,130	148,391
1941	755,257	53,102	157,000	965,359	219,406	3,906	223,312
1942	761,363	57,012	39,000	857,375	192,398	2,109	194,507
1943	799,235	9,663	10,000	818,898	235,060	7,746	242,806
1944	570,435	11,819	900	583,154	186,574	6,547	193,121

1/ Exclusive of stocks of interior mills, elevators, and warehouses.

1944 Hay Crop About the Same as in 1943; But Total Hay Supplies Will be Smaller

The 1944 hay crop is expected to total about 99 million tons, if yields per acre turn out as indicated on July 1. A crop this size would be almost equal to the 1943 crop, but 6 million tons less than the record crop of 1942. It would be the third largest of record, exceeded only in 1942 and 1943.

Hay supplies for 1944-45, including new production and carry-over from 1943-44, are expected to total about 109.3 million tons. This quantity would be 3.7 million tons smaller than the 1943-44 supply of hay, but 2 million tons more than the 1938-42 average supply. In terms of hay and forage-consuming animal units, the prospective 1944-45 supply of hay probably will be slightly smaller per unit than a year earlier, notwithstanding a probable reduction in the number of hay-consuming animals.

1/ See Table 12 for stocks by States and geographic divisions.

Table 3.- Hay supplies, by regions, 1938-44 1/

Geographic division	Average 1938-42	1941	1942	1943	1944 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	13,312	11,797	14,082	15,236	13,295
East North Central .	23,597	22,835	24,271	23,489	22,320
West North Central .	29,733	30,365	34,982	32,156	31,655
South Atlantic	6,184	6,095	6,635	6,767	6,447
South Central	12,901	13,460	14,354	12,983	12,873
Western	21,580	22,640	22,228	22,320	22,670
Total United States	107,307	107,192	116,552	112,951	109,260

1/ Production plus farm stocks May 1.
2/ Production indicated July 1 plus farm stocks May 1.

July Oilseed Meal Distribution Only Slightly Less Than in June

United States distribution of the four principal oilseed meals (cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut) is expected to amount to approximately 351,000 tons during July. This quantity would be only 5 percent less than was distributed during June. Although the July distribution will be the smallest quantity distributed in any month of 1944, it is relatively large considering the time of year. July oilseed meal distribution by processors accounted for about 80 percent of the total, and War Food Administration allocations from set-aside stocks account for the remainder.

Table 4.- United States distribution of oilseed meal, processors' distribution, and War Food Administration allocations of oilseed meal under WFO-9, by geographic divisions, July 1944 1/

Geographic division	Processors' distribution (80 percent) 2/	Set-aside allocation	Total United States distribution
	Tons	Tons	Tons
North Atlantic	47,453	10,490	57,943
East North Central	87,929	13,000	100,929
West North Central	70,923	6,500	77,423
South Atlantic	13,976	5,474	19,450
South Central	35,238	10,574	45,812
Western	21,310	15,440	36,750
Total United States .	3/ 279,535	4/ 71,433	350,968

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.
1/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut meals.
2/ Includes mills' 50 percent distribution of CCC soybean meal produced in Southern plants from Northern-grown soybeans.
3/ Includes 2,706 tons of unknown destination.
4/ Includes 5,386 tons returned to mills and 4,569 tons returned to processors.

CCC Feed Wheat Sales Total 631 Million Bushels in 2-1/2 Years

During the 2-1/2 years ending July 30, 1944, Commodity Credit Corporation has sold 631 million bushels of wheat for livestock feed. This quantity of wheat for livestock was in addition to other quantities fed each year on farms. In January 1942, the Department of Agriculture was authorized by Congress to make sales of Government-owned wheat for livestock feed. During the 6 months ended June 30, 1942, CCC sold about 35 million bushels of Government-owned wheat for feed. Sales of the Government-owned wheat during the 6-month period were made to almost all sections of the United States, with approximately 50 percent being sold in the East and Northeast sections, about 25 percent in the Pacific Northwest, and the remaining 25 percent being sold chiefly in the Corn Belt.

During the 1942-43 crop year (beginning July 1942) CCC sold almost 275 million bushels of wheat for feed, with 10 percent of the sales for the year being made in the July-September quarter, 14 percent in the October-December period, 21 percent during January-March, and 55 percent during April-June. Data on sales by States and geographic divisions are given in table 6. These data are only for sales of the Government-owned wheat to first buyers and should not be construed as showing the active quantities fed in each State. Further sales and distribution may have been made after sale by CCC in the States indicated.

The North Central States received 46 percent of the 1942-43 feed wheat sold by CCC, the North Atlantic States 13 percent, the South Atlantic and South Central States 21 percent, and the Western States 20 percent.

Sales of feed wheat by CCC during the 1943-44 crop year ending June 30, 1944, totaled 321 million bushels, 17 percent more than was sold during 1942-43. Of the total 1943-44 sales 38 percent was sold during the July-September quarter, 28 percent in October-December, 14 percent in January-March, and 20 percent in April-June. The larger quantity sold during the 1943-44 crop year than in 1942-43 reflects the larger number of livestock and poultry in the country in 1943-44 than a year earlier, and the relatively less abundant supplies of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums available for feeding in 1943-44. The changes in distribution, by quarters and by regions, in 1943-44 from a year earlier also reflect changes in availability and demand for feeds in the different regions.

The quantity of wheat fed on farms where grown (excluding purchased wheatfed) during 1943-44 is estimated at more than 100 million bushels, 9 percent more than a year earlier (table 5). The amount fed on farms in 1943-44 was only slightly larger than in 1941-42, but was 5 percent less than the 5-year (1937-38 to 1941-42) average.

Table 5.- Quantity of wheat fed on farms where grown, 1930-43 1/

Marketing year beginning July	North Atlantic	North Central	South Atlantic and South Central	Western States	Total United States	July-June average United States price per bushel received by producers: Wheat 2/	Corn	Difference
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Cents	Cents	Cents
1930	12,214	100,800	17,375	26,799	157,188	67.1	68.1	- 1.0
1931	9,132	114,690	26,390	23,779	173,991	39.0	36.8	2.2
1932	7,796	76,765	16,291	24,060	124,912	38.2	26.2	12.0
1933	7,264	39,449	9,418	16,130	72,261	74.4	46.7	27.7
1934	7,482	47,311	13,273	15,634	83,700	84.8	79.4	5.4
1935	9,049	52,743	9,444	11,932	83,168	83.2	63.9	19.3
1936	8,321	56,855	9,627	13,469	88,272	102.6	103.6	- 1.0
1937	10,395	72,403	12,881	17,181	112,860	96.3	65.2	31.1
1938	11,189	78,142	16,787	19,473	125,591	56.1	46.0	10.1
1939	9,121	52,849	12,824	16,693	91,487	69.2	53.6	15.6
1940	9,043	57,848	13,519	18,212	98,622	68.2	60.4	7.8
1941	10,084	53,383	13,076	22,619	99,162	94.5	73.0	21.5
1942	9,421	47,130	14,259	21,192	92,002	109.0	88.8	20.2
1943	8,882	53,286	14,478	23,462	100,108 3/	133.0	111.2	21.8

1/ Does not include purchased wheat fed.
2/ Weighted average.
3/ Preliminary.

Total volume of wheat fed to livestock and poultry during the crop year 1943-44 (beginning July) was by far the greatest on record, amounting to an estimated 477 million bushels. This was 53 percent more than was fed during 1942-43, and almost 4 times as much as the 5-year (1937-38 to 1941-42) average of 124 million bushels. Wheat accounted for almost 10 percent of the volume of feed concentrates fed to livestock in 1943-44, compared with the 5-year average of about 5 percent.

Less Wheat Likely to be Fed in 1944-45

The quantity of wheat fed in the United States during 1944-45 probably will be considerably less than in 1943-44, although much depends on outcome of 1944 grain crops. The record crop of wheat in prospect for 1944 would provide ample supplies for food and also relatively large quantities for feed if needed. It is probable that rather heavy feeding of wheat will occur in the July-September quarter of 1944, during the period when the supply of coarse grains is short. With a reduction in hog and poultry numbers now indicated, total feed requirements for 1944-45 are likely to be 10-15 percent smaller than in 1943-44, and prospects are for feed grain supplies only about 5 percent under those of 1943-44. Therefore, although normal feeding of wheat on farms where grown is probable in the 1944-45 crop year, it is expected that there will be a smaller quantity of Government wheat sold for feed, with the result of smaller total quantities of wheat fed to livestock and poultry in 1944-45.

Table 6.- Feed Wheat: Sales by Commodity Credit Corporation, by States and geographic divisions, July 1942-June 1944

State and geographic division	1942-43					1943-44				
	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	31	43	42	175	291	254	263	109	235	861
New Hampshire	54	74	273	289	690	300	383	177	305	1,165
Vermont	233	325	364	1,025	1,947	1,160	1,287	513	666	3,626
Massachusetts	280	320	255	656	.511	745	1,128	852	1,529	4,254
Rhode Island	13	32	32	39	116	77	95	50	134	356
Connecticut	154	281	297	239	971	293	448	186	528	1,455
New York	3,123	3,312	4,203	9,579	20,217	8,026	9,780	6,856	9,045	33,707
New Jersey	691	916	756	1,312	3,675	1,350	1,602	880	1,273	5,105
Pennsylvania	1,076	984	1,620	2,995	6,675	3,383	4,124	2,157	3,370	13,034
North Atlantic	5,655	6,287	7,842	16,309	36,093	15,588	19,110	11,780	17,085	63,563
Ohio	1,877	2,004	3,020	6,424	13,325	6,335	3,564	3,013	5,316	18,228
Indiana	1,462	2,047	1,847	4,433	9,789	3,713	1,645	1,127	2,064	8,549
Illinois	1,144	1,280	910	5,473	8,807	4,537	1,760	1,049	2,542	9,888
Michigan	1,208	1,374	1,343	2,585	6,510	4,289	3,490	1,330	1,673	10,782
Wisconsin	2,102	1,603	1,118	5,128	9,951	4,839	2,304	1,461	2,774	11,378
East North Central	7,793	8,308	8,238	24,043	48,382	23,713	12,763	7,980	14,369	58,825
Minnesota	1,804	850	2,499	13,016	18,169	7,521	4,913	3,067	2,927	18,428
Iowa	1,939	1,953	3,133	7,924	14,949	2,958	1,113	581	2,319	6,971
Missouri	2,020	2,886	3,584	12,333	20,823	9,950	3,825	1,514	2,709	17,998
North Dakota	283	133	392	2,040	2,848	417	1,103	620	129	2,269
South Dakota	149	70	205	1,070	1,494	235	628	140	149	1,152
Nebraska	177	1,194	1,494	2,641	5,506	2,013	1,421	343	435	4,212
Kansas	507	1,494	3,898	8,571	14,470	6,272	4,049	550	753	11,624
West North Central	6,879	8,580	15,205	47,595	78,259	29,366	17,052	6,815	9,421	62,654
Delaware	37	39	55	333	464	155	171	91	122	539
Maryland	410	351	669	1,194	2,624	1,139	1,171	527	916	3,753
Virginia	539	542	1,097	2,890	5,068	2,485	2,181	847	1,506	7,019
West Virginia	103	104	240	574	1,021	753	656	284	580	2,273
North Carolina	364	714	1,277	2,780	5,135	2,701	1,495	783	366	5,345
South Carolina	87	164	378	760	1,389	565	296	84	71	1,016
Georgia	281	735	822	2,790	4,628	1,647	389	444	162	2,642
Florida	150	312	163	646	1,271	379	524	138	53	1,094
South Atlantic	1,971	2,961	4,701	11,967	21,600	9,824	6.883	3,198	3,776	23,681
Kentucky	128	230	481	2,216	3,055	3,043	1,277	623	400	5,343
Tennessee	328	660	812	3,960	5,760	4,738	1,986	938	353	8,015
Alabama	64	154	243	806	1,267	597	417	234	102	1,350
Mississippi	27	64	76	528	695	734	386	129	42	1,291
Arkansas	100	162	236	1,198	1,696	2,035	1,063	354	219	3,671
Louisiana	2	25	58	276	361	320	163	124	210	817
Oklahoma	541	850	2,028	6,094	9,513	6,873	3,456	1,033	1,254	12,616
Texas	439	1,083	2,394	8,946	12,862	7,724	4,653	2,102	1,165	15,644
South Central	1,629	3,228	6,328	24,024	35,209	26,064	13,401	5,537	3,745	48,747
Montana	68	27	106	587	778	302	352	189	101	944
Idaho	457	1,070	2,063	2,287	5,877	903	1,221	769	462	3,355
Wyoming	93	312	340	314	1,059	196	295	96	86	673
Colorado	171	643	1,693	1,812	4,319	1,167	1,074	262	443	2,946
New Mexico	9	14	89	102	214	290	254	100	101	745
Arizona	63	128	313	300	804	407	602	236	100	1,345
Utah	252	1,392	1,872	3,478	6,994	1,468	1,410	828	878	4,584
Nevada	22	110	183	166	481	135	205	116	53	509
Washington	1,024	1,843	1,826	3,592	8,285	2,804	2,562	1,545	2,245	9,156
Oregon	563	1,396	1,898	3,120	6,977	1,914	2,279	854	1,286	6,333
California	1,837	2,810	4,564	9,957	19,168	8,952	6,769	4,992	4,148	24,861
Western	4,549	9,745	14,947	25,715	54,956	18,538	17,023	9,987	9,903	55,461
United States	28,476	39,109	57,261	149,653	274,499	1/123,138	2/ 89,589	3/ 44,193	4/ 64,354	5/321,274

1/Includes 45,000 bushels of redemptions. 2/Includes 3,366,000 bushels not allocated by States minus 9,000 bushels of redemptions. 3/From this total have been excluded 1,099,000 bushels not allocated by States and 5,000 bushels of redemptions. 4/ Includes 6,055,000 bushels not allocated by States. 5/ Includes 8,321,000 bushels not allocated by States and 32,000 bushels of redemptions.

Source: Commodity Credit Corporation.

Table 7.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of year or month, and sales for feed, 1942-44

Calendar year and month	Stocks at beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed		
	Corn	Wheat 1/	Corn	Wheat	Total in 56-pound bushels
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942	151,468	160,355	75,194	102,598	185,121
1943	31,547	247,468	45,640	419,642	495,256
1944					
Jan.	1,379	92,315	2/ 53	17,614	18,925
Feb.	1,099	87,106	37	11,336	12,183
Mar.	366	117,652	86	15,243	16,418
Apr.	1,109	114,046	---	20,362	21,816
May	858	117,863	62	23,740	25,498
June	738	98,718	49	20,251	21,747
July	1,951	98,960		3/ 25,000	

1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Prior to May 1943 based on reports of custodians.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary estimate.

RECENT GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Corn "Freeze" Order Terminated; Set-Aside Order Issued on Purchased or Pledged Corn

War Food Order 98, which placed governmental control over supplies of corn in 125 counties of the surplus-producing area of the country for 60 days, was terminated on June 23. The period for signing corn-delivery contracts, however, was extended to July 8 for the benefit of farmers who had pledged corn to the Government but had been unable to deliver or sign contracts for delivery of corn.

Concurrently with expiration of the order, the War Food Administration issued War Food Order 103 requiring all elevator operators and every other person to set aside, reserve, and hold for sale and shipment to purchasers authorized by Commodity Credit Corporation: (a) all corn purchased or delivered in fulfillment of a contract or pledge between producers in the designated area and CCC; (b) all corn in storage or in transit on June 24 received by the elevator operator or others as agent of CCC under WFO 98; and (c) such other corn as may be specified by the Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

During operation of the order, including the extended time during which delivery contracts could be signed, a total of 67.8 million bushels of corn was acquired by the Government for use by designated corn processors. This quantity is probably sufficient to meet processors' needs at their permitted rate of operation until new-crop corn becomes available. The following table shows the total corn delivered and contracted to the Government, by States, under WFA Order 98.

Table 8.- Total corn delivered and contracted, by States, under WFA Order 98

Corn	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Minnesota	Nebraska	Total area
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn delivered as of June 23, 1944	19,777	864	16,184	1,389	3,315	41,529
Corn delivered June 24 to July 8, 1944	1,664	188	5,113	623	829	8,417
Total delivered ...	21,441	1,052	21,297	2,012	4,144	49,946
Contracted corn, undelivered	6,055	255	8,980	605	1,990	17,885
Total corn acquired ...	27,496	1,307	30,277	2,617	6,134	67,831

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Order Restricting Soybean Meal Shipments is Terminated by WFA

War Food Order 9.4 issued January 13, 1944, restricting shipments and deliveries of soybean meal to certain specified States to prevent accumulation or cross-shipment of oilseed meal stocks, was revoked by the War Food Administration on July 6. Partial relaxation of the order for shipments in some of the specified States had been issued in May to be effective after June 1. 1/ The States which had continued under the order and for which the revocation was applicable included North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Nation-Wide Maximum Prices for Alfalfa Hay Announced by OPA

Effective July 3, 1944, nation-wide maximum prices were placed on alfalfa hay by the Office of Price Administration (Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 322). Previous ceilings for alfalfa hay applied only to eight Western States and a part of Texas. The new price ceilings average $1.00 to $1.25 per ton higher than the basic maximum prices previously in effect in the West, but are lower than prices prevailing before the new regulation in many States not formerly under price ceilings for that commodity.

The new prices set definite dollars-and-cents ceilings for alfalfa hay at all levels from the grower through the retail dealer. They range from a low of $19.00 per ton to a high of $26.50 per ton at the producer's level. Seasonal variations in price are provided for, as well as for price differences in five areas into which the regulation divides the country. These areas, and the maximum prices per ton to producers are as follows:

1/ Discussed in the May issue of The Feed Situation, p. 9.

Area 1 (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and approximately the western half of Kansas) -- January to April, inclusive, $20.50; May to October, inclusive, $19.00; November, $19.50; December $20.00.

Area 2 (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and that portion of Kansas not included in Area 1) -- January to April, inclusive, $22.00; May to October, inclusive, $20.50; November, $21.00; December, $21.50.

Area 3 (Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, all of West Virginia except the northeastern tip, and approximately the western half of Pennsylvania, Garrett County in Maryland, approximately the western half of New York and a few counties in the southwestern part of Virginia) -- January to April, inclusive, $23.50; May to October, inclusive, $22.00; November, $22.50; December, $23.00.

Area 4 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Delaware, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, the District of Columbia, most of the central and eastern counties in New York, all of Pennsylvania not included in Area 3, the northeastern tip of West Virginia, all of Virginia not in Area 3 and all of Maryland except Garrett County) -- January to April, inclusive, $25.00; May to October, inclusive, $23.50; November, $24.00; December, $24.50.

Area 5 (New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and that part of New York not in areas 3 and 4) -- January to April, inclusive, $26.50; May to October, inclusive, $25.00; November, $24.40; December, $26.00.

For hay certified as U. S. No. 1 Alfalfa or U. S. No. 3 Leafy Alfalfa, $2 per ton may be added to these prices, and for U. S. Extra Leafy Alfalfa, $5 per ton may be added.

The regulation specifies definite dollar-per-ton mark-ups for dealers and for retailers similar to those provided in the original regulation and provides for the pricing of baled alfalfa hay and for imported alfalfa hay. It also provides for producers to act as retailers under certain conditions.

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Growing seasons for the past 7 years were generally favorable for feed grain and forage crops, although intermittent local droughts reduced yields in some sections. Acreage planted to corn declined from 1936 to 1941, but under stimulus of higher prices and efforts to increase the food supply during wartime the acreage was increased during 1942 and 1943 over that of the previous 6 years. Production of feed grains during 1941-43 increased, as a result of the larger acreages planted, favorable growing seasons, and high yields. Increased use of hybrid seed has been an important factor in improving corn yields.

Livestock and poultry numbers increased during 1941-43 to a record number on farms January 1, 1944. The unprecedented amount of feed required by livestock and a higher-than-normal rate of feeding per animal contributed to a sharply increased rate of feed grain disappearance and reduction in reserves during the 1942-43 and 1943-44 feeding years. Large quantities of wheat and greater-than-usual amounts of rye also were fed during these 2 years, with much of the wheat being imported from Canada.

Relatively Favorable Grain Supply in Prospect for 1944-45

The 1944-45 supply of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, including domestic production and carry-over, is tentatively estimated to be about 125 million tons, on the basis of July 1 conditions. This supply, if obtained, would be 17 million tons smaller than the record supply of 1942 and 7 million tons less than in 1943, but 1 million tons larger than the 1938-42 average. Carry-over of feed grains at the end of the 1943-44 crop year is now indicated to be about 12 million tons.

Table 9.- Feed balance, United States, year beginning October, 1937-44

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943 1/	1944 1/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply				
Stocks beginning of crop year 2/	17.1	18.8	16.7	12.0
Production:				
Corn	72.3	87.7	86.1	83.4
Oats	18.1	21.6	18.3	18.9
Barley	6.8	10.3	7.7	7.2
Grain sorghums	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.0
Total production	99.4	122.6	115.0	112.5
Other grains fed 3/	4.6	15.8	14.7	
Byproduct feeds	16.5	19.5	19.9	
Total supply of concentrates	137.6	176.7	166.3	
Utilization				
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and exports	12.1	13.1	13.4	
Feed grains for feed (including imports)	85.2	114.0	105.9	
Wheat and rye for feed (including imports)	4.4	13.5	12.6	
Byproduct feeds fed	16.5	19.5	19.9	
Total concentrates fed	106.1	147.0	138.4	
Total utilization	118.2	160.1	151.8	
Total utilization adjusted to crop year basis	117.5	160.0	154.3	
Stocks end of crop year 2/	20.1	16.7	12.0	
	137.6	176.7	166.3	

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.
2/ Stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1, and barley June 1; sorghum stocks not reported.
3/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye.

Considering the reductions now taking place in hog and poultry numbers, the 1944-45 domestic supply of feed grains may be equal to about 0.84 ton per grain-consuming animal unit on farms next January 1. This quantity would be about 9 percent more per grain-consuming animal unit than in 1943-44, and only about 6 percent less than the 1942-43 supply and 5 percent less than the average for the 1938-42 period, when large feed reserves were being accumulated.

The 1944-45 supply of corn (production plus stocks October 1), based on July 1 prospects, may total about 3,250 million bushels, nearly 200 million bushels smaller than the 1943-44 supply, but slightly larger than the 1938-42 average. The 1944-45 supply of oats (July year) is expected to be about 1 percent under that of a year earlier but 1 percent more than the 1938-42 average. The 1944-45 supply of barley (June year) is indicated to be 13 percent smaller than for 1943-44 but only 5 percent below the 1938-42 average. These estimated supplies of feed grains are from domestic production and carry-over, and do not take into consideration possible imports of oats and barley, or estimated quantities of wheat and rye that will be available for feeding during 1944-45.

Large Acreage of Corn for Harvest

The prospective 1944 corn crop was indicated on July 1 to be about 2,980 million bushels, nearly 100 million bushels below that of 1943, and about 150 million bushels below the record production in 1942. If a crop this size is harvested, it will be the fifth largest on record and about 600 million bushels above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Corn was planted on 99.6 million acres in 1944, about 2.5 percent more than in 1943. Abandonment in 1944 is estimated at 2.1 percent (compared with 2.4 percent in 1943, and the 10-year average of 4 percent), leaving an estimated 97.5 million acres for harvest in 1944, the most since 1933. Substantial increases in acreage for harvest are indicated in all North and Middle Atlantic States and all North Central States except Kansas.

Table 10.- Feed Grains: Planted and harvested acreages, United States, 1935-44

Year	Corn, all purposes		Oats		Barley		Sorghums	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	For grain, forage, and silage Harvested	For grain Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1935	99,974	95,974	43,599	40,109	13,956	12,436	14,335	4,597
1936	101,959	93,154	41,934	33,654	12,837	8,329	10,517	2,793
1937	97,174	93,930	39,827	35,542	12,346	9,969	11,531	4,915
1938	94,473	92,160	39,390	36,042	12,171	10,610	14,075	4,699
1939	91,696	88,279	38,182	33,460	15,512	12,738	15,490	4,759
1940	88,913	86,738	39,224	35,334	15,627	13,476	19,182	6,183
1941	87,631	86,186	41,598	37,965	15,797	14,220	17,616	5,982
1942	90,552	89,021	42,595	37,878	19,536	16,850	14,749	5,871
1943	97,136	94,790	42,858	38,449	17,329	14,702	16,005	6,637
1944 1/	99,606	97,519	44,023	39,664	14,483	12,668	16,596	

1/ Indicated July 1.

Production of Oats Slightly Larger Than Last Year; Barley Production Smaller

The 1944 indicated acreages of oats and grain sorghums were both a little above the 1943 acreages, and production of each is also indicated to be somewhat greater than it was last year. Acreage planted to oats for harvest in 1944 was nearly 3 percent greater than in 1943 and the largest acreage since 1932. It is estimated that the acreage of oats to be harvested for grain in 1944 will approximate 39.7 million acres. Based on July 1 conditions, oats production in 1944 is indicated at about 1,183 million bushels, slightly more than the 1,144 million bushels produced in 1943, and 15 percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average, which includes the drought years 1934 and 1936.

The July 1 indicated acreage of sorghums for harvest as grain, silage, and forage amounted to 16.6 million acres, nearly 4 percent larger than in 1943, and larger than for any years except 1940 and 1941. Estimates on production of sorghums for grain cannot be made with accuracy at this time.

Barley production in 1944 was forecast on the basis of July 1 reports at 301.8 million bushels, 6 percent less than the 1943 crop but 18 percent above the 10-year average. The July 1 estimate for barley is based upon more complete returns on outcome of the crop than for other feed grains because of its earlier maturity and harvest. This year's acreage of barley for harvest is estimated at about 12.7 million acres, 14 percent under that of last season but 10 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average.

Production of Protein Feeds in 1944-45 May Be Less Than in 1943-44

Total 1944-45 production of the principal protein feeds probably will be smaller than in 1943-44. Production of oilseed cake and meal is expected to be moderately less than in 1943-44. Soybean acreage for harvest as beans is indicated to be a little larger than last year, but a 7 percent smaller acreage of cotton is indicated this year, and only little more than half the acreage of flaxseed. Total production of linseed cake and meal will depend to some extent, however, on the volume of flaxseed imports during the next year.

Production of animal proteins in 1944-45 may be about the same as or slightly less than in 1943-44. Tankage and meat scrap production may be down a little in view of a prospective smaller slaughter of livestock, but production of other items may be larger.

The supply of protein feeds per animal unit on farms is likely to be greater for the country as a whole during 1944-45 than during 1943-44, largely as a result of the reductions being made in hog and poultry numbers.

A Decrease in Grain-Consuming Animal Units Next January 1 May Reduce Feed Grain Requirements

Reductions taking place in livestock and poultry numbers may reduce grain-consuming animal units on farms next January 1 about 10 to 15 percent from the record number of a year earlier. Consequently 1944-45 feed-grain requirements may be correspondingly smaller than in 1943-44. The largest reductions will be in the number of hogs, resulting from smaller spring and fall pig crops. Total cattle numbers are expected to be about the same on January 1, 1945, as they were a year earlier, with possible small increases in dairy cow numbers being largely offset by a reduction in other cattle. Sheep and lamb numbers may show moderate reductions and horse and mule numbers will continue their downward trend. Numbers of chickens on farms will be smaller at the end of the year than at the beginning because fewer chickens are being raised in 1944 and flocks are being culled more closely.

Livestock-Feed Price Relationships May Become More Favorable to Hog and Poultry Producers

If feed-grain production is as large as indicated July 1, livestock-feed price relationships are likely to become more favorable for hog and poultry producers in the latter half of 1944 than they were in the first half. The prospective production of about 113 million tons of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, plus a possible 12 million ton carry-over would be an adequate supply for the fewer grain-consuming animals that are likely to be in the country during the 1944-45 feeding year. In addition, a record wheat crop is now being harvested and some of that crop will be available for feeding if needed. With this relatively better supply of feed grains in prospect for livestock and poultry requirements in 1944-45, demand for available feed-grain supplies probably will not be so intense as during the past few months.

Numbers of hogs and chickens are being rather sharply reduced, and it is expected that prices of hogs and eggs will advance from the recently lower-than-ceiling levels to the ceilings during the next few months. On the other hand, prices of some feed grains may decline slightly. Livestock-feed price relationships probably will become more favorable for hog and poultry producers than during the first half of 1944.

Table 11.- Corn, oats, and barley supplies, 1938-44

Geographic division and State	Corn supply Oct. 1 1/			Oats, supply July 1 2/			Barley supply June 1 3/		
	Average 1938-42	1943	1944	Average 1938-42	1943	1944	Average 1938-42	1943	1944
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Atlantic	103,011	92,543		74,100	45,823	66,842	9,013	7,227	7,487
Ohio	172,372	196,737		49,217	38,333	43,341	1,042	1,122	602
Indiana	202,904	237,718		48,913	40,640	38,751	1,480	1,492	1,304
Illinois	493,440	477,520		152,544	131,188	115,018	4,792	3,212	2,625
Michigan	62,840	62,725		60,660	38,054	51,343	7,549	4,090	5,113
Wisconsin	99,154	115,920		97,037	116,446	126,214	26,247	15,866	9,799
East North Central	1,030,710	1,090,620		408,371	364,661	374,667	41,110	25,782	19,443
Minnesota	236,912	234,338		181,613	178,308	176,805	66,487	38,408	28,638
Iowa	707,572	745,307		226,526	219,367	184,584	12,047	1,909	625
Missouri	147,217	161,425		58,002	60,560	37,556	3,965	2,744	2,078
North Dakota	24,052	26,215		58,840	94,900	100,098	47,263	85,908	77,529
South Dakota	70,229	93,269		68,911	94,004	111,660	43,063	55,527	45,784
Nebraska	183,385	250,283		51,129	80,549	54,243	33,673	38,414	20,646
Kansas	60,339	95,094		43,165	52,049	37,281	17,442	17,874	16,231
West North Central	1,429,706	1,605,931		688,186	779,737	702,227	223,940	240,784	191,531
Total North Central	2,460,416	2,696,551		1,096,557	1,144,398	1,076,894	265,050	266,566	210,974
South Atlantic	209,270	202,622		35,772	38,130	44,242	5,247	5,684	6,730
South Central	430,260	419,216		93,443	79,960	115,427	17,160	12,845	19,628
Western	30,940	33,118		58,851	78,362	72,952	91,189	134,253	124,619
Total United States	3,233,897	3,444,050	4/3,250,000	1,358,723	1,386,673	1,376,357	387,659	426,575	369,438

1/ Production for all purposes plus farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks on October 1.
2/ Production plus farm and terminal market stocks on July 1.
3/ Production plus farm and terminal market stocks on June 1.
4/ Production plus estimated stocks on October 1.

Table 12.- July 1 stocks of corn and oats and June 1 stocks of barley, United States, by States and geographic divisions, 1938-44

State and geographic division	Corn 1/			Oats 2/			Barley 2/		
	Average 1938-42	1943	1944	Average 1938-42	1943	1944	Average 1938-42	1943	1944
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	12	11	15	804	884	497	19	22	18
New Hampshire	19	19	20	53	49	38	---	---	---
Vermont	32	20	13	178	353	119	20	24	12
Massachusetts	44	62	77	23	10	16	---	---	---
Rhode Island	12	6	8	4	3	2	---	---	---
Connecticut	77	68	48	14	7	10	---	---	---
New York	6,674	3,925	1,540	5,121	9,910	5,991	1,123	1,800	1,244
New Jersey	1,463	2,142	996	210	232	198	9	30	20
Pennsylvania	9,053	9,627	7,155	4,144	3,654	1,954	310	534	275
NORTH ATLANTIC	17,386	15,880	9,872	10,551	15,102	8,826	1,481	2,410	1,569
Ohio	33,068	48,881	28,988	5,782	8,909	3,896	78	322	160
Indiana	47,360	61,303	42,686	5,504	7,428	4,326	88	224	82
Illinois	181,127	135,337	86,748	21,865	18,097	13,034	928	1,210	993
Michigan	9,217	17,909	6,665	8,465	14,156	4,780	1,173	1,532	793
Wisconsin	11,323	12,874	11,548	13,314	16,099	15,054	5,523	6,844	4,057
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	282,095	276,304	176,635	54,930	64,689	41,090	7,790	10,132	6,085
Minnesota	67,328	44,935	30,545	30,667	35,517	23,461	14,867	15,690	8,688
Iowa	274,621	238,515	174,869	38,278	35,355	34,982	1,933	807	265
Missouri	39,436	33,922	28,907	7,364	8,810	8,486	443	584	398
North Dakota	1,320	1,634	535	11,657	23,976	21,986	9,216	22,260	15,912
South Dakota	17,405	27,854	13,861	10,935	23,504	14,805	7,648	20,184	8,482
Nebraska	53,706	72,290	47,718	7,178	8,873	13,631	5,254	10,496	6,480
Kansas	9,125	19,065	13,305	4,516	4,625	5,691	2,414	2,334	2,023
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	462,941	438,215	309,740	110,595	140,660	123,042	41,775	72,355	42,248
Delaware	891	1,071	531	4	7	4	8	13	14
Maryland	3,571	3,181	1,515	116	144	135	98	192	119
Virginia	6,505	5,601	4,608	221	386	224	131	148	150
West Virginia	1,971	2,225	2,393	251	333	224	37	62	29
North Carolina	10,994	8,674	9,413	635	662	329	31	138	69
South Carolina	4,916	3,542	5,087	499	404	282	6	3	4
Georgia	8,803	5,966	8,390	565	254	253	1	4	7
Florida	772	698	653	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC	38,423	30,958	32,590	2,291	2,190	1,451	312	560	392
Kentucky	13,814	15,737	12,615	208	171	189	79	233	173
Tennessee	12,838	11,941	9,119	288	307	333	75	110	101
Alabama	8,160	5,595	9,450	163	432	276	---	---	---
Mississippi	6,799	5,785	5,507	292	315	450	---	---	---
Arkansas	6,039	4,320	2,582	449	514	342	10	4	7
Louisiana	2,568	1,924	2,254	191	175	145	1	---	13
Oklahoma	3,428	3,416	1,898	2,869	2,633	1,868	521	744	375
Texas	7,782	5,325	8,149	4,376	2,122	2,154	437	687	211
SOUTH CENTRAL	61,428	54,043	51,574	8,836	6,669	5,757	1,123	1,778	880
Montana	157	247	129	2,684	6,502	6,378	1,272	4,562	4,782
Idaho	297	337	170	933	1,422	1,036	1,089	2,285	2,162
Wyoming	135	151	34	607	820	680	514	546	746
Colorado	1,258	1,954	1,695	784	858	859	2,328	2,864	3,028
New Mexico	387	490	235	75	55	131	38	89	40
Arizona	76	66	81	9	13	11	41	93	56
Utah	16	22	34	110	293	318	623	1,169	1,188
Nevada	1	2	2	22	32	33	83	83	95
Washington	81	88	147	815	2,163	1,999	401	2,367	1,778
Oregon	230	126	213	898	1,310	1,457	660	1,929	1,652
California	75	15	15	46	28	54	1,134	1,166	926
WESTERN	2,713	3,498	2,755	6,983	13,496	12,956	8,183	17,153	16,453
UNITED STATES	864,986	818,898	583,166	194,186	242,806	193,121	60,664	104,388	67,627

1/ Farm and terminal market stocks plus corn owned by the Government. Farm stocks by States are shown in the July 1, 1944 crop report. 2/ Farm and terminal market stocks.

Table 13.- Corn and oats: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, United States, 1924-44

(Data for cover page)

Year	Corn			Oats		
	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushel
1924	100,879	22.0	2,223,123	41,910	33.8	1,416,120
1925	101,413	27.6	2,798,367	44,291	31.7	1,405,268
1926	99,660	25.6	2,546,972	43,943	26.2	1,152,911
1927	98,460	26.6	2,616,120	40,530	27.0	1,093,221
1928	100,399	26.5	2,665,516	40,242	32.6	1,312,914
1929	99,130	26.4	2,515,937	40,534	27.5	1,112,949
1930	103,915	20.0	2,080,130	42,608	29.9	1,274,592
1931	109,364	23.6	2,575,927	44,483	25.3	1,124,232
1932	113,024	25.9	2,930,352	45,549	27.5	1,254,584
1933	109,830	21.8	2,397,593	43,774	16.8	736,309
1934	100,563	14.4	1,448,920	40,467	13.4	544,247
1935	99,974	23.0	2,299,363	43,599	27.8	1,210,229
1936	101,959	14.8	1,505,689	41,934	18.9	792,583
1937	97,174	27.2	2,642,978	39,827	29.5	1,176,744
1938	94,473	27.0	2,548,753	39,390	27.7	1,089,383
1939	91,696	28.1	2,580,912	38,182	25.1	957,704
1940	88,913	27.7	2,462,320	39,224	31.8	1,245,388
1941	87,631	30.5	2,675,790	41,598	28.4	1,180,663
1942	90,552	34.6	3,131,518	42,595	31.7	1,349,547
1943	97,136	31.7	3,076,159	42,858	26.7	1,143,867
1944 1/	99,606	29.9	2,980,136	44,023	26.9	1,183,236

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, June 1938-43, April-June 1944

Item	June			1944		
	Average 1938-42	1942	1943	April	May	June
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	22,649	24,552	13,913	8,100	15,410	22,111
Oats, 12 markets 1/	3,502	3,954	9,635	4,866	8,115	7,734
Barley, 4 markets 2/ ...	5,074	6,916	12,603	9,078	8,346	7,850

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Table 15.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, June 1942 and 1943, and April-June 1944

Item	June 1942	June 1943	1944 Apr.	1944 May	1944 June
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal	38.8	41.6	87.0	62.7	33.9
Soybean cake and meal	---	304.8	320.5	302.4	---
Linseed cake and meal	---	66.2	73.5	69.1	---
Peanut cake and meal	3.8	4.9	6.6	7.1	7.0
Copra cake and meal	---	1.7	2.5	3.6	---
Gluten feed and meal 1/	81.7	65.4	46.3	65.8	67.3
Brewers' dried grains	14.1	22.7	18.1	20.1	21.3
Distillers' dried grains	31.3	26.7	36.8	38.2	36.8
Wheat millfeeds	348.3	407.8	403.8	421.0	2/385.0
Rice millfeeds	4.4	4.2	7.8	4.9	5.7
Stocks, end of month					
Cottonseed cake and meal	249.5	29.4	58.1	49.3	37.7
Peanut cake and meal	4.3	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.3

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, War Food Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, War Food Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation; and wheat millfeeds from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Oats: Total stocks and domestic disappearance, United States, by quarters, 1940-44

Marketing year	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June
	Stocks at beginning of quarter			
1940-41	148,391	1,040,338	801,488	475,042
1941-42	223,312	970,043	760,901	437,913
1942-43	194,507	1,135,528	891,076	511,051
1943-44	242,806	952,117	725,063	423,693
1944-45	193,121			
	Domestic disappearance			
1940-41	355,661	241,079	328,364	254,327
1941-42	434,083	206,310	322,676	243,013
1942-43	408,782	252,376	399,241	297,099
1943-44	453,687	237,494	310,727	1/ 266,644

1/ Partly estimated.

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